

WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL BOARDS, INC.

Madison, Wisconsin

November 29, 2017

UPDATE ON 2017 RESOLUTIONS

Resolution 17-03: Commencement of the School Term

Create: The WASB supports legislation to allow all school districts to begin their school term before September 1.

Editor's Note: Another WASB resolution—Resolution 1.22 *Authority to Establish the School Calendar*—calls for WASB to support repealing the existing start date statute.

The WASB developed a sample board resolution in support of local school board control of the school start date and encouraged school boards not only to adopt such board resolutions but to actively communicate with lawmakers about the school start date. As a result of this effort by school boards and efforts by district administrators and others, 2017 Senate Bill 96 and 2017 Assembly Bill 103 were introduced with 24 Assembly sponsors and 11 Senate sponsors each, a much higher number than in past sessions. Despite this increased support, these bills were not advanced in the current legislative session.

Resolution 17-04: Increase Resources for Summer Learning

Amend existing **Resolution 2.41(h)** as follows:

h) Include 100 percent of full-time equivalent (FTE) summer school membership for each of the years used in the computation of the revenue cap. **(1995-17)**

The WASB, with others, persuaded the Department of Public Instruction (DPI) to include language in its biennial budget request to increase the current revenue limit summer school membership calculation for public school districts that provide eligible summer school programming from 40 percent in 2016-17 to 100 percent in 2017-18 and thereafter; however, despite the WASB lobbying for this provision with his office, the governor did not include this change in his proposed budget bill.

Resolution 17-05: Transportation Aid to Address Student Mobility

Create: The WASB supports creating a state categorical aid targeted to assist districts with the costs of transporting mobile or transient students to the school in which they were originally enrolled when, within a given school year, such students move to another school within the district.

Although the WASB was not able to develop legislation relating to transportation aid to address student mobility, the WASB, along with others, persuaded the DPI to include the

following transportation aid-related measures in its budget request:

- A \$5 million annual funding increase in both 2017-18 and 2018-19 to increase the reimbursement rate for high cost transportation aid from 60.4 percent (in FY16) to 100 percent of eligible costs; and
- A \$200,000 annual funding increase in both 2017-18 and 2018-19 to create a “stop gap” mechanism under which a school district would be eligible for an aid payment equal to 50 percent of its prior year aid award if the district received aid in the prior fiscal year, but lost eligibility in the current year because its transportation cost per member ceased to exceed 150 percent of the statewide average cost per member.

The WASB lobbied the governor to approve these requests and he did so. The Joint Finance Committee (JFC) also approved them but made the following changes: it modified the high-cost aid program criteria so that districts would receive aid if, on a per member basis, the district’s transportation costs are above 145 percent, rather than 150 percent, of the statewide average and it capped “stop gap” payments are \$200,000 and provided that the DPI can prorate payments if necessary (i.e., if claims exceed the amount available for distribution). These increases were signed into law as part of the 2017-19 state budget (2017 Act 59).

The WASB also worked to persuade the DPI to include the following measures in its biennial budget request:

- An increase in the reimbursement rate for pupils transported over 12 miles from \$300 to \$365 per pupil beginning in 2017-18.
- An increase to the reimbursement rate for pupils transported between 2 and 5 miles to and from summer school classes, from \$4 to \$10 per pupil; and for pupils transported over 5 miles to and from summer school classes, from \$6 to \$20 per pupil.
- Eliminating the proration of aid payments for pupils who ride fewer than 90 days during the regular school year.

Again, the WASB lobbied the governor to include these requests in his budget bill and he did include them in his budget bill and they were approved by the Legislature. These increases were signed into law as part of the 2017-19 state budget act (2017 Act 59).

Resolution 17-06: Annual Revenue Limit Adjustments

Substitute the following language for the language of current Resolution 2.41 (u):

The WASB supports legislation to annually increase per pupil revenue limits statewide by a dollar amount equal to or greater than the percentage increase, if any, in the consumer price index (CPI-U) on a fiscal year basis applied to the statewide average revenue limit authority per pupil.

The WASB persuaded the DPI to include language in its budget request to adjust the per pupil revenue limit upward by \$200 per pupil in 2017-18 and \$204 per pupil in 2018-19, amounts that approximated inflation, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI).

The governor and the Legislature, however, provided no adjustment to the per pupil revenue limit amount in either 2017-18 or 2018-19 in the state budget, choosing instead to provide equivalent amounts of per pupil categorical aid outside of the revenue limits.

Resolution 17-07: Narrowing Disparities in Allowable Revenue Under the Revenue Limits

Create: The WASB supports legislation to require the Department of Public Instruction (DPI) each year to identify in dollar terms a per-pupil revenue limit that approximates 95 percent of the statewide average per-pupil revenue limit and to allow any district with a per-pupil revenue limit that falls below that dollar amount identified by the DPI to increase its revenue limit each year by up to \$400 per-pupil more than the dollar amount of the per-pupil adjustment generally allowed by law without the need for referendum approval up to the dollar amount identified by the DPI.

The WASB, with others, persuaded the DPI to include language in its biennial budget request to increase the low-revenue adjustment threshold from the current \$9,100 per pupil in two phases, to \$9,500 in 2017-18 and then \$9,900 in 2018-19, increases that are in line with the above resolution adopted by WASB delegates.

After the governor opted to maintain the low-revenue ceiling threshold at \$9,100 in his proposed budget, the WASB supported the effort in the JFC to increase the low-revenue ceiling to \$9,300 per pupil in 2017-18, \$9,400 per pupil in 2018-19, \$9,500 per pupil in 2019-20, \$9,600 per pupil in 2020-21, \$9,700 per pupil in 2021-22, and \$9,800 per pupil in 2022-23 and each year thereafter. Lawmakers approved these changes.

The governor, however, vetoed these provisions, citing a concern for their impact on property taxes. As a result, the low-revenue ceiling remains at \$9,100.

Resolution 17-08: Impact Aid

Create: The WASB petitions the Wisconsin Legislature to adopt a joint resolution asking Congress to fully fund Impact Aid as it did from the creation of the program in 1950 until 1969, and will also work with the NSBA to try to secure greater funding of Impact Aid, including by offering a proposed resolution to the NSBA urging NSBA to lobby Congress for a similar increase in federal Impact Aid.

The WASB GR staff has been in conversations with lawmakers about drafting legislation to implement this resolution for introduction in the 2017-18 legislative session.

Resolution 17-09: Educational Goals and Objectives

Substitute the following language for the language of current resolution 3.01(c):

(c) recognition that a “well-rounded education” includes courses, activities, and programming in subjects such as English, reading or language arts, writing, science, technology, engineering, mathematics, foreign languages, civics and government, economics, arts, history, geography, computer science, music, career and technical education, health, physical education, and any other subject, as determined by the State or local school district, with the purpose of providing all students access to an enriched curriculum and educational experience.

The WASB GR staff has been examining the educational goals and expectations set forth in state statutes and has been looking for ways to incorporate this resolution without interfering with local control. This resolution remains a work in progress.

Resolution 17-10: Measuring College- and Career-Readiness

Create: The WASB supports the use of a framework of multiple valid and reliable readiness indicators to more accurately assess students' college- and career-readiness to succeed in life.

The WASB participated in the State Superintendent’s Equity Council, which helped to develop Wisconsin’s Consolidated State Plan for implementing the federal Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). The Equity Council examined various potential accountability measures for assessing student progress, as well as college and career-readiness.

In addition, the governor proposed adding a number of measures to the state accountability system in his 2017-19 state budget bill, including the following information for school districts and for each high school in the district:

- the number and percentage of pupils participating in the early college credit program;
- the number and percentage of pupils participating in a youth apprenticeship;
- the number of community service hours provided by pupils;
- the number of advanced placement courses offered and the number of advanced placement credits earned by pupils; and
- the number of pupils earning industry-recognized credentials through a technical education program established by a school board.

These changes were approved by the Legislature and were signed into law as part of the 2017-19 state budget (2017 Act 59). This resolution remains a work in progress.

Resolution 17-11: Medicaid Direct Certification

Create: The WASB supports the Department of Public Instruction initiative to create a demonstration project which would enable participating school districts to test the use of Medicaid enrollment to qualify children for free or reduced-price meals.

With the WASB's support, the DPI's School Nutrition Team (SNT) applied for and was awarded the opportunity to participate in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP) demonstration project to evaluate direct certification for free and reduced price school meals using Medicaid data along with income data for the 2017-18 school year. Under the demonstration project, Medicaid data will be used to directly certify students for both free and reduced price meal eligibility.

School enrollment data will be matched with Medicaid eligibility data to identify children who receive Medicaid, or live with a child who receives Medicaid, and whose family income, before expenses and deductions, does not exceed:

- 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for free school meal eligibility; or
- 185 percent of the FPL for reduced price meal eligibility.

Eligible children identified through this matching process are certified automatically to receive free or reduced price school meal benefits without requiring the household to submit an application.

Resolution 17-12: Mental Health Supports

Amend Resolution 6.06 *Mental Health Supports* as follows:

Mental Health Supports

The WASB supports the provision of state funding adequate to: address the shortage of mental health professionals in our state qualified to address the needs of school-age children and young adults; provide adequate professional mental health supports in our schools and our communities; and permit schools to enter into effective partnerships with agencies that are involved with mental health to provide for school-based mental health programs, that could provide services, including but not limited to, the following:

- Comprehensive student screening in every school;
- Professional development for ~~classroom teachers~~ all staff on recognition and appropriate ~~classroom~~-response to support affected students;
- Professional mental health counselors and/ or services;
- Professional education and training to expand availability of mental health professionals; and
- Public information programs related to mental health.

The WASB worked along with a coalition of other groups to persuade the DPI to include language in its biennial budget request to create:

- a new \$3 million categorical aid program beginning in 2018-19 to support school districts in the provision and expansion of mental health services, by reimbursing school districts for expenditures on social worker services (whether district employees or contracted services);

- a new \$2.5 million grant program beginning in 2018-19, under which DPI would award grants to school districts for the purpose of providing mental health services to pupils, in collaboration with community health agencies; and
- A \$420,000 appropriation in both 2017-18 and 2018-19 to support training opportunities aimed at increasing capacity within school districts to provide mental health screening and intervention services to pupils.

The governor included these requests in his proposed budget bill and recommended the training relate to three specific programs: the Screening, Brief Interventions, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT), Trauma Sensitive Schools (TSS), and Youth Mental Health First Aid (YMHFA) programs. The JFC approved all three proposals, and increased funding for the collaborative mental health grant program by \$750,000 to provide \$3.25 million total, while requiring the grants to be issued on a competitive basis, either to individual schools or consortia. CESAs can be considered a consortium of school districts. These provisions were signed into law as part of the 2017-19 state budget (2017 Act 59).

Resolution 17-13: Sparsity Aid

Amend Resolution 2.16 (a) *Sparsity Aid* as follows:

(a) Sparsity Aid

The WASB supports providing sparsity aid based on enrollment size and population density (students per square mile), without regard to the percentage of the district's enrollment that is eligible for free- and reduced-price lunch, ~~provided that, if any formula changes are made. If sparsity aid eligibility is expanded,~~ additional funding ~~should~~will be provided to maintain sparsity aid payments to districts that are currently eligible. (2012-2)

The WASB persuaded the DPI to include language in its biennial budget request to increase the sparsity aid appropriation to fully fund sparsity aid payments (at \$300 per pupil) to districts under current eligibility standards and to create a second tier of eligibility (for payments of \$100 per pupil) to school districts that have sparse pupil populations and a general aid membership between 746 and 1,000. The Governor approved the request to create a second tier of eligibility and proposed increasing aid amounts for districts that meet current law criteria, to \$400 per pupil (an increase of \$100 per pupil from current law) and proposed increased funding to fully fund each of these changes. The WASB supported these changes.

The JFC, however, deleted the Governor's recommendations to increase sparsity aid from \$300 to \$400 per pupil and to create a second tier of eligibility at \$100 per member. The JFC did, however, create a "backstop" to provide that any district that qualified for sparsity aid in one year but did not qualify the following year would receive 50 percent of its prior year award in the year in which it became ineligible for sparsity aid due to exceeding the 745 membership cap on eligibility. It fully funded both the "backstop" provision as well as sparsity aid payments (at \$300 per pupil) to districts under existing eligibility standards. Both JFC-approved measures were supported by the full Legislature and were signed into law as part of the 2017-19 state budget (2017 Act 59).

Resolution 17-14: Recovery School Districts

Substitute the following language for the language of current Resolution 1.01 (b) *Recovery School Districts* as follows:

(b) Recovery School Districts

The WASB opposes the creation in Wisconsin of a recovery school district or a similar state-created authority designed to take over public schools or school buildings.

2017 Wisconsin Act 59 (the 2017-19 state budget act) contained several provisions affecting the Opportunity Schools and Partnership Program (OSPP), the “takeover” program this resolution aims to address. Those provisions, which the WASB opposed, would impact the Racine Unified School District (RUSD). In summary, the provisions:

- Create new eligibility criteria to qualify as an “eligible unified school district” for the creation of the OSPP and require the DPI to notify, by November 30, 2017 (and annually thereafter), the eligible unified school district (i.e., RUSD) and the clerks of the villages located in the boundaries of the RUSD, that the RUSD qualifies for the creation of the OSPP.
- Provide a mechanism that would delay the process for creating the OSPP (provided the RUSD demonstrates compliance with specific provisions of 2011 Act 10).
- Permit the village boards of villages located in the RUSD to voluntarily consider a resolution to create new school districts within the existing RUSD.
- Provide for a mandatory process by which the village boards of the villages located in the RUSD must consider a resolution to create new school districts within the existing RUSD.
- Require, upon passage of said resolution by the village boards, that the resolution to be forwarded to the School District Boundary Appeals Board (SDBAB) and specify the actions to be taken by the SDBAB.
- Specify the timeframe for a referendum on the creation of new school districts and the responsibilities of the village board(s) and the RUSD upon passage of the referendum. (The budget act also specifies that the school district creation process under current law would not apply to a school district created under the process described above.)

Resolution 17-15: Weapons Possession

Amend Resolution 6.11 (b) *Weapons Possession* as follows:

(b) The WASB supports safe learning environments for all children, free of guns and other weapons. Further, the WASB opposes any initiatives at the state or federal level that would legalize any further ability for anyone, with the exception of sworn law enforcement officers, to bring a weapon or possess a weapon, including a facsimile or “look-alike” weapon, concealed or otherwise, in school zones or lessen the consequences for violation of existing safe school policies relating to guns and other weapons. Decisions about whether CCW licenses may possess weapons in school buildings must remain exclusively in the hands of the locally elected school board which governs the school.

A pair of bills—Senate Bill 169 and Assembly Bill 247—have been introduced that, as proposed, would, among other things, eliminate the general prohibition in state law against going armed with a concealed weapon. Under these bills, a person could still obtain an optional carrying concealed weapon (CCW) license for purposes of reciprocity with other states or to affect the applicability of federal laws to the person, such as under the federal gun free school zones law. These bills, as introduced, would also eliminate the state gun free school zones law, but allow school boards to post their buildings and grounds under trespass law to prohibit possession of firearms in posted areas. Under the bill as introduced, such posting would not apply to a firearm possessed by a CCW licensee in a vehicle driven or parked on the school property.

Based on the above resolution, the WASB opposed these bills. The Assembly version has not yet had a hearing, However, the Senate version had a public hearing and was amended (by Senate Substitute Amendment 1) to retain the state gun free school zones law prohibition for persons in violation of the federal gun free school zones law, although with lesser state penalties. Under the amended version, the state law prohibition is subject to certain exceptions, including if the person possesses a firearm in or within five feet of a vehicle driven or parked in the school building or on the school grounds if the person is or will be either a passenger in or the driver of the vehicle, or if the person possesses a firearm on school grounds when there are no classes or school activities occurring at the school. The Senate version was also amended to modify the provisions on posting of school buildings or grounds for trespass purposes to specify that such posting not only does not apply to a firearm in a vehicle driven or parked on the school property under the bill, but also to a firearm that is within five feet of such a vehicle if the person possessing the firearm is the driver of the vehicle or is or will be a passenger in the vehicle. A person must be a CCW licensee to take advantage of this exception, as well as the exception that allows licensees to possess firearms on posted school grounds when there are no classes or school activities occurring at the school.

The amended Senate version was recently voted out of committee on a 3-2 party-line vote but has not yet been voted on by the full Senate. The WASB is pleased that school boards would retain the ability to post school buildings and grounds, but is concerned that the amended Senate version greatly reduces penalties for violations of both the general state law and the trespass law regardless of the (CCW) licensure status of the violator and that the posting provisions could be much more complicated for schools to comply with.

Resolution 17-16: Education Savings Accounts

Create: The WASB opposes the creation of Education Savings Accounts for preK-12 educational expenses.

To date, no state legislation has been introduced to create Education Savings Accounts for preK-12 educational expenses; however, proposals were included in the federal tax reform bill approved by the U.S. House of Representatives that would expand existing college savings account programs to pay for elementary and secondary private school tuition. The WASB is concerned that if passed into law, this change could drain federal resources from public school districts and encourage similar proposals at the state level. Similar provisions have been proposed in the federal tax reform proposal being considered by the U.S. Senate but have not yet been passed as of this writing.

1 **WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL BOARDS, INC.**
2 Madison, Wisconsin
3 November 22, 2017

4
5 **REPORT TO THE MEMBERSHIP ON 2018 RESOLUTIONS**
6 WASB Policy & Resolutions Committee
7 Mary Jo Rozmenoski, Black River Falls School Board, Chair
8

9
10 ***Resolution 18-01: Technical Resolution—Revisions to Repeal Outdated Resolutions***

11
12 **a) Repeal Resolution 1.24 (a) *190 Days***

13
14 **Rationale:**

15
16 The Policy and Resolutions Committee recommended this change noting that Wisconsin
17 public school boards are no longer subject to a statutory requirement to hold school for at
18 least 180 days each year. (2013 Wisconsin Act 257 repealed the requirement that school
19 boards must hold school for at least 180 days each year, but left in place the requirement
20 that schools must schedule and hold a minimum number of hours of direct pupil
21 instruction, as further specified by grade level.)
22

23 **b) Repeal Resolution 4.11 *Binding Arbitration Law Changes***

24
25 **Rationale:**

26
27 2011 Wisconsin Act 10 made significant changes to the collective bargaining law
28 affecting school district employees. The statutes no longer contain any final and binding
29 impasse resolution procedures for parties that were unable to settle a dispute relating to
30 one or more issues regarding wages, hours and conditions of employment to be included
31 in a new collective bargaining agreement after a reasonable period of negotiation. The
32 repeal of interest arbitration by Act 10 means that a school district employer can now
33 unilaterally implement its final offer on total base wages at the point of impasse.
34

35 **c) Repeal Resolution 4.12 *Impasse Resolution Procedures***

36
37 **Rationale:**

38
39 2011 Wisconsin Act 10 made significant changes to the collective bargaining law affecting
40 school district employees. There are no longer any binding impasse resolution procedures
41 contained in the statutes (see above). The repeal of interest arbitration by Act 10 means that
42 a school district employer can now unilaterally implement its final offer on total base wages
43 at the point of impasse.
44

1 **d) Repeal Resolution 4.14 *Award Settlements***

2
3 **Rationale:**

4
5 2011 Wisconsin Act 10 made significant changes to the collective bargaining law affecting
6 school district employees. There are no longer any binding impasse resolution procedures
7 contained in the statutes. The repeal of interest arbitration by Act 10 means that a school
8 district employer can now unilaterally implement its final offer regarding total base wages at
9 the point of impasse.

10
11 **e) Repeal Resolution 4.18 *Total Compensation Increases***

12
13 **Rationale:**

14
15 2011 Wisconsin Act 10 made significant changes to the collective bargaining law affecting
16 school district employees, including providing that total bases wages is the only mandatory
17 subject of bargaining and that all subjects other than total base wages are prohibited subjects
18 of bargaining. ("Total base wages" excludes any other compensation, which includes, but is
19 not limited to, overtime, premium pay, merit pay, performance pay, supplemental
20 compensation, pay schedules and automatic pay progression.). In addition, under Act 10,
21 there are no longer any binding impasse resolution procedures contained in the statutes. The
22 repeal of interest arbitration by Act 10 means that a school district employer can now
23 unilaterally implement its final offer regarding total base wages at the point of impasse.

24
25 **f) Repeal Resolution 4.19 *Health Care Bargaining***

26
27 **Rationale:**

28
29 2011 Wisconsin Act 10 made significant changes to the collective bargaining law affecting
30 school district employees, including providing that total bases wages is the only mandatory
31 subject of bargaining and that all subjects other than total base wages are prohibited subjects
32 of bargaining. ("Total base wages" excludes any other compensation, which includes, but is
33 not limited to, overtime, premium pay, merit pay, performance pay, supplemental
34 compensation, pay schedules and automatic pay progression.)

35
36 **g) Repeal Resolution 5.53 *Welfare Benefits***

37
38 **Rationale:**

39
40 Because of the enactment of both state and federal welfare reform legislation following the
41 adoption of this resolution, the conditions that gave rise to the concerns underlying this
42 resolution have been greatly diminished.

1 **Resolution 18-02: *Hours of Instruction***

2
3 **Repeal and Recreate Resolution 1.24, as follows:**

4
5 The WASB supports legislation to allow local school districts maximum latitude
6 in determining what meets the total hours of direct pupil instruction required by
7 the statutes in order not to be penalized by a reduction in state aid.

8
9 **Rationale:**

10
11 2013 Wisconsin Act 257 repealed the requirement that school boards must hold school
12 for at least 180 days each year, but left in place the requirement that schools must
13 schedule and hold a minimum number of hours of direct pupil instruction, as further
14 specified by grade level. Currently, each school board must annually schedule at least
15 437 hours of direct pupil instruction in kindergarten; at least 1,050 hours of direct pupil
16 instruction in grades 1 through 6; and at least 1,137 hours of direct pupil instruction in
17 grades 7 to 12.

18
19 The WASB's existing resolution 1.24 was last amended at the 2014 Delegate Assembly
20 in order to allow the WASB to support repeal of the statutory requirement that each
21 school board hold school for at least 180 days each year. In place of the 180-day
22 requirement, the 2014 amendment supported allowing school boards to be governed only
23 by the hours of direct pupil instruction required by statute. At the time there was a
24 concern on the part of lawmakers and the DPI that without the minimum number of days'
25 requirement in statute, schools needed some minimum instructional requirement in order
26 to receive their full share of state aid.

27
28 Since then, however, a number of school boards have sought flexibility from the hours of
29 direct pupil instruction requirements.

30
31 For example, a pair of companion bills, Assembly Bill 221 and Senate Bill 105, have
32 been introduced this legislative session to create a pilot program under which certain
33 school districts would not be required to provide the minimum number of hours of direct
34 pupil instruction required by state statutes. Specifically, these bills would create a pilot
35 program for the 2018-19 and 2019-20 school years and would apply to school districts
36 located within CESA 6 that received a rating of significantly exceeds expectations or
37 exceeds expectations on the most recent school and school district report cards.

38
39 The WASB's existing resolution 1.24 has prevented the WASB from taking a position on
40 these bills. This resolution would allow the WASB to support these bills. But more
41 broadly, it would also allow the WASB to explore ways for local school districts to
42 maximize local control over how they meet the hours of instruction requirements without
43 risking the loss of their state aid.

1 **Resolution 18-03: *High-Poverty Aid***

2
3 **Repeal and Recreate Resolution 2.35 (a)**, to read as follows:

4
5 The WASB supports legislation allowing each local school district eligible to receive high
6 poverty aid to receive such aid as a categorical aid outside the revenue limits.

7
8 **Rationale:**

9
10 School districts with more than 50 percent of their pupils eligible for free and reduced price school
11 meals are eligible to receive high poverty aid. This high poverty aid is currently received as a general
12 (not categorical) aid by eligible districts. This means it is received subject to revenue limits, so it must
13 be used by the districts that receive it to offset/reduce their gross property tax levy. It cannot be used
14 to provide additional programming to address the needs of students from poverty backgrounds. This
15 resolution would put the WASB on record as supporting providing this aid in all cases as a categorical
16 aid outside of revenue limits.

17
18
19 **Resolution 18-04: *FTE Calculation for Revenue Limit***

20
21 **Amend** existing **Resolution 2.41 (i)** as follows:

22
23 (i) The WASB supports legislation to provide that a district's revenue limit would
24 be determined prior to the start of the district's fiscal year. In addition, the WASB
25 supports ~~allowing each school district with declining enrollment to use a five-year~~
26 ~~rolling average of enrollment based on enrollment data from the previous five~~
27 ~~fiscal years to calculate its annual revenue limit, allowing each school district~~
28 ~~with increasing or stable enrollment to use a three-year rolling average of~~
29 ~~enrollment based on enrollment data from the previous three fiscal years to~~
30 ~~calculate its annual revenue limit~~ changing the revenue limit FTE membership
31 calculation to allow a district to use either a 5-year rolling average, 3-year rolling
32 average or the current year membership, whichever is greater, and allowing a
33 district to apply to the Department of Public Instruction for emergency aid or
34 revenue flexibility.

35
36 **Rationale:**

37
38 This resolution would allow the WASB to support legislation allowing local districts to
39 determine what time frame they wish to use to calculate enrollment (membership) for
40 revenue limit purposes. Specifically, this amendment would place the WASB in support
41 of a change that would enable growing enrollment districts to access revenue
42 commensurate with their current enrollment without delay, while also expressing the
43 WASB's support for allowing declining enrollment districts the option to use either a
44 three-year rolling average (i.e., current law) or a five-year rolling average in calculating
45 their membership for revenue limit purposes in order to cushion the effects of declining
46 enrollment. Each district could chose the approach most advantageous to it.

1 **Resolution 18-05: *Voucher Transparency***

2
3 **Create Resolution 2.70 (k) as follows:**

4
5 The WASB supports legislation to require property tax bills to include information from
6 the school district in which the property is located regarding the dollar amount (and
7 percentage change) of the net reduction in state aid, if any, to the school district between
8 the current year and the previous year as a result of pupils enrolled in the statewide
9 voucher program, the Racine voucher program, the Milwaukee voucher program, or the
10 special needs voucher program, as well as the amount of the increase, if any, in property
11 taxes levied on all property in the school district in the current year and the amount of tax
12 levied on the individual property in the current year, as the result of pupils enrolled in the
13 statewide voucher program, the Racine voucher program, the Milwaukee voucher
14 program, or the special needs voucher program.

15
16 **Rationale:**

17
18 This resolution would allow the WASB to support legislation that attempts to inform property
19 taxpayers about the impact vouchers are having on their public schools' state aid and on their
20 property taxes. A pair of bills—Senate Bill 183 and Assembly Bill 267—introduced in the
21 current legislative session would require property tax bills to include information from the school
22 district where the property is located regarding the dollar amount (and percentage change) of any
23 net reduction in state aid, as a result of pupils enrolled in the state's four voucher programs. As
24 written, this resolution would support this legislation in the form it was introduced and would
25 additionally support including information on property tax bills about the change in the school
26 district's property tax levy, if any, as the result of voucher-related aid reductions and information
27 about the tax impact on individual parcels of property, if any, as the result of voucher-related aid
28 reductions.

29
30
31 **Resolution 18-06: *Per Pupil Reimbursement for Transporting Voucher Pupils***

32
33 **Create Resolution 3.55 (a) as follows:**

34
35 The WASB supports legislation to require the state to fully fund as a categorical aid the
36 cost to local public school districts of providing transportation to pupils who attend
37 private and parochial schools through a taxpayer funded voucher program.

38
39 **Rationale:**

40
41 Under current law, pupils who attend private or parochial schools through the assistance of
42 taxpayer-funded vouchers may be eligible to have their transportation to and from their voucher
43 school provided and paid for by the public school district in which they reside. This resolution
44 calls for legislation to have the state fully reimburse school districts for their transportation costs
45 related to voucher pupils. It applies only to those private school pupils receiving taxpayer-
46 funded vouchers because the vouchers of pupils who began participating in 2015-16 or later are
47 funded by deducting state aid from the public school district providing the transportation.

1 **Resolution 18-07: *Safe and Welcoming School Environments***

2
3 **Create:** The WASB is committed to ensuring that all students are able to learn and thrive in a
4 safe environment and supports providing an equal opportunity for all students and all school
5 district employees to develop and reach their full potential.
6

7 **Rationale:**

8
9 This resolution would affirm WASB support for the idea that school districts have an obligation
10 to support all students and staff by providing a safe, positive environment where students and
11 staff can excel academically and professionally.
12

13
14 **Resolution 18-08: *WIAA Autonomy***

15
16 **Create:** The WASB supports the autonomy of WIAA to govern itself and to determine
17 regulations and standards for athletics and student eligibility while taking into account the input
18 of its member schools. The WASB opposes legislative efforts to impose explicit or implicit
19 mandates on the WIAA or its member schools.
20

21 **Rationale:**

22
23 This resolution would affirm WASB support for the autonomy of the Wisconsin Interscholastic
24 Athletic Association (WIAA) as a voluntary membership, private, non-profit association amid
25 legislative attempts to meddle in the affairs/policies of the WIAA. These legislative efforts have
26 included attempts to impose mandates on the WIAA by legislation to limit or prohibit public
27 schools from participating in WIAA activities, from being members of the WIAA or from paying
28 dues to the WIAA, unless the WIAA takes or refrains from certain actions.
29
30

31 **Resolution 18-09: *Implementation of NCSL "No Time to Lose" Report Recommendations***

32
33 **Create:** The WASB petitions the Legislature and the Department of Public Instruction to jointly act
34 with deliberate speed to implement the recommendations of the "No Time to Lose" report produced by
35 the National Conference of State Legislatures. The recommendations include that our state should:
36 study and learn from top performing national and state educational systems; create a statewide vision
37 for reform; benchmark Wisconsin education policies against those of high performing countries and
38 states; and begin by focusing on one priority area of reform. The WASB further encourages the
39 Legislature and the Department of Public Instruction to include school board members throughout the
40 process of investigating and implementing these reforms.
41

42 **Rationale:**

43
44 This resolution expresses WASB support for and involvement in implementing the recommendations
45 of the bipartisan "No Time to Lose" report issued by the National Conference of State Legislatures
46 (NCSL). This report stems from a study of high performing educational systems throughout the world
47 that attempted to learn how what is being done in those high performing systems might inform

1 educational reform efforts here in the U.S. Despite numerous state-by-state and largely piecemeal
2 reform efforts, the report finds that most state educational systems in the U.S. are falling behind the
3 highest performing nations in a number of international comparisons and as measured by our own
4 National Assessment of Educational Performance (NAEP), leaving the U.S. underprepared to succeed
5 in the 21st century global economy. The “No Time to Lose.” report contains a number of
6 recommendations for how to get started with reform. A second report, currently under development,
7 focuses on implementation of the first report. To conduct this study, the NCSL formed a bipartisan
8 group (that included Wisconsin state Sen. Luther Olsen) which made recommendations for improving
9 our state education systems.

10
11
12 **Resolution 18-10: Local Fiscal Control**

13
14 **Amend** existing **Resolution 1.00 Local Fiscal Control** as follows:

15
16 The WASB believes that the locally elected school board should have control of its local fiscal
17 affairs ~~and, within broad state guidelines, be allowed to manage its affairs with provision for~~
18 ~~interdistrict cooperation.~~ The WASB opposes ~~constitutional amendments~~ efforts that
19 undermine the fiscal authority of local elected officials, diminish the role of citizens in the
20 local decision-making process, and hinder the ability of Wisconsin public school boards to
21 address the changing needs of their students.

22
23 **Rationale:**

24
25 This proposed amendment would strengthen the WASB’s position on local control by removing
26 certain qualifying language from the existing resolution. Often the WASB Government Relations staff
27 falls back on local control as the reason we take the positions we do on legislation. Because local
28 control is a bedrock principle of the WASB, clearer and unqualified language may be appropriate. It is
29 also questionable why the WASB’s resolutions would be specific only to constitutional amendments to
30 undermine local fiscal authority when the threats to this authority more commonly come from
31 legislation introduced by state lawmakers.

32
33
34 **Resolution 18-11: Recovery School Districts**

35
36 **Amend** existing **Resolution 1.01 Preserving Powers (b) Recovery School Districts** as follows:

37
38 The WASB opposes the creation in Wisconsin of a recovery school district or a similar ~~state-~~
39 ~~level~~ authority designed to take over public schools or school buildings.

40
41 **Rationale:**

42
43 This amendment addresses the current Opportunity School Partnership Program (OSPP) law and the
44 question of whether a school district takeover mechanism the OSPP law creates based around local
45 officials would qualify as a “state-level” authority.

1 2015 Wisconsin Act 55 (the 2015-17 state budget) established the Opportunity Schools and
2 Partnership Program (OSPP). Student achievement and other factors determine whether public schools
3 in a given school district are eligible for transfer into the OSPP program. Under current law, the OSPP
4 law applies to a school district that: (1) has a pupil membership greater than 15,000; (2) was assigned
5 to the lowest performance category on the report cards published for the district in the 2 most recent
6 school years; and (3) received intra-district transfer aid in the same two most recent school years.

7
8 Under the OSPP law, an opportunity school is managed and controlled by a program commissioner
9 appointed by the applicable county executive, not a state-level officer or authority. No schools have
10 been transferred into the program to date, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction indicated
11 that no schools will be eligible for transfer into the program in the 2017-18 school year. In the 2018-19
12 school year, the Racine Unified School District could have had schools eligible for transfer into the
13 program had the district's report card scores been in the bottom category.

14
15
16 **Resolution 18-12: Referendum Restrictions**

17
18 **Amend** existing **Resolution 1.25 Authority to Schedule Referenda** as follows:

19
20 The WASB opposes limits on scheduling referenda. Further, the WASB opposes any
21 limitation on the duration, scope or effect of school referenda.

22
23 **Rationale:**

24
25 In light of the flurry of bills introduced recently on restricting school district referenda or
26 limiting their effect, this proposed amendment to the existing resolution would take a stronger
27 stance against all attempts to restrict local control of school district referenda.

28
29
30 **Resolution 18-13: Teacher Certification/Licensure**

31
32 **Amend** existing **Resolution 4.60 General Policy on Certification/Licensure** as follows:

33
34 ~~The WASB opposes teacher certification controlled by a professional practices board but~~
35 ~~will support a plan providing for a statutory advisory committee to the state~~
36 ~~superintendent, including parents, school board members, and other interested groups,~~
37 ~~providing for final decisions by the state superintendent. (1975-3)~~

38
39 ~~(a) Certification~~

40
41 ~~The WASB supports the concept of broader teacher certification to reflect the current or~~
42 ~~evolving configuration of grades in a school.~~

43
44 The WASB supports teacher licensure initiatives that foster a highly educated, highly
45 trained, effective, adequately compensated, professional teaching force to meet the needs
46 of our members.

1 **Rationale:**

2
3 The Policy and Resolutions Committee believed the WASB needs an updated, more aspirational
4 policy statement on teacher licensure in general. The most recent state budgets and legislative
5 sessions have included actual and proposed changes to teacher and administrator licensure
6 primarily to address shortages. Concerns have been raised that some of those changes have
7 eroded or threaten to erode the quality and/or professionalism of the teaching force. Additional
8 concerns have been raised that these changes have diminished the value of a teaching license as
9 well as the value of enrolling in and completing a teacher education program from an institution
10 of higher education.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY MEMBER SCHOOL BOARDS

The Policy and Resolutions Committee received 8 resolution proposals from member school boards by the Sept. 15, 2017 deadline as recommendations for the 2018 Delegate Assembly.

The Committee deliberated at length before deciding to recommend 6 resolutions for consideration to the Delegate Assembly based on submissions from member boards. According to the WASB Bylaws, the member board resolutions turned down by the committee may be brought up for action from the Delegate Assembly floor by a two-thirds favorable vote. The committee's rationale for either approving or turning down a member board resolution is briefly explained below.

Member Board Resolutions Submitted by Sept. 15:

Neenah: Elimination of Seat Time and Clock Hours of Instruction Requirements (p. 1)

- This resolution, as proposed, calls for the WASB to support legislation to allow local districts that demonstrate the ability to meet student performance expectations on school and school district accountability reports to obtain a waiver of the requirement to provide a minimum number of hours of direct pupil instruction for some or all of its schools. It also provides that state aid to school districts receiving such waivers should not be reduced on the basis that certain schools are exempted from the requirement to provide a minimum number of hours of direct pupil instruction.

The committee broadened the scope of this resolution and recommended advancing it in modified form so that it expresses support for legislation to allow local school districts maximum latitude in determining what meets the total hours of direct pupil instruction required by the statutes in order not to be penalized by a reduction in state aid. It is reflected in *Resolution 18-02: Hours of Instruction*.

South Milwaukee: High Poverty Aid Modified to Categorical Aid Outside the Revenue Limits) (p. 2)

- The resolution, as proposed and advanced, calls for the WASB to support legislation to allow each local school district eligible to receive high poverty aid to receive such aid as a categorical aid outside the revenue limits. It is reflected in *Resolution 18-03: High-Poverty Aid*.

Sun Prairie Area: FTE Membership Calculation for Revenue Limit (p. 3)

- The resolution, as proposed, calls for the WASB to support changing the revenue limit FTE membership calculation to be a 3-year rolling average OR the current year membership, whichever is greater. The committee recommended this resolution with modifications so that it more closely conforms to an existing WASB resolution while providing three local options to school boards-- a 5-year rolling average, 3-year rolling average or the current year membership, whichever is greater. It is reflected in *Resolution 18-04: FTE Calculation for Revenue Limit*.

Eau Claire Area: Voucher Transparency (p. 4)

- This resolution, as proposed, calls for the WASB to support legislation to require that municipal property tax bills indicate the amount of the additional property tax levy attributable to the state aid deducted from each school district in the municipality to fund the voucher payments to private and parochial school for voucher pupils who reside within the school district.

The committee recommended this resolution with modifications to additionally support including information on property tax bills about the tax impact on individual parcels of property, if any, as the result of voucher-related aid reductions. It is reflected in ***Resolution 18-05: Voucher Transparency.***

Beloit: Transportation by Public School Districts of Resident Pupils Who Attend Private and Parochial Schools Through a Taxpayer-funded Voucher Program (pp. 5-6)

- This resolution, as proposed, calls for the WASB to support legislation to require private and parochial schools that participate in a taxpayer-funded voucher program to reimburse public school districts for providing transportation of resident voucher pupils to and from the private voucher school unless the private voucher school provides the transportation.

The committee modified this resolution to call for the state to fully fund as a categorical aid the cost to public school districts of providing transportation to voucher pupils. It is reflected in ***Resolution 18-06: Reimbursement for Transporting Voucher Pupils.***

Howard-Suamico: Open Enrollment Funding (p. 7)

- This resolution, as proposed, calls for the WASB to support legislation stating that Open Enrollment revenue for students entering non-resident public school systems will equal the per-pupil revenue received for resident students of that school district.

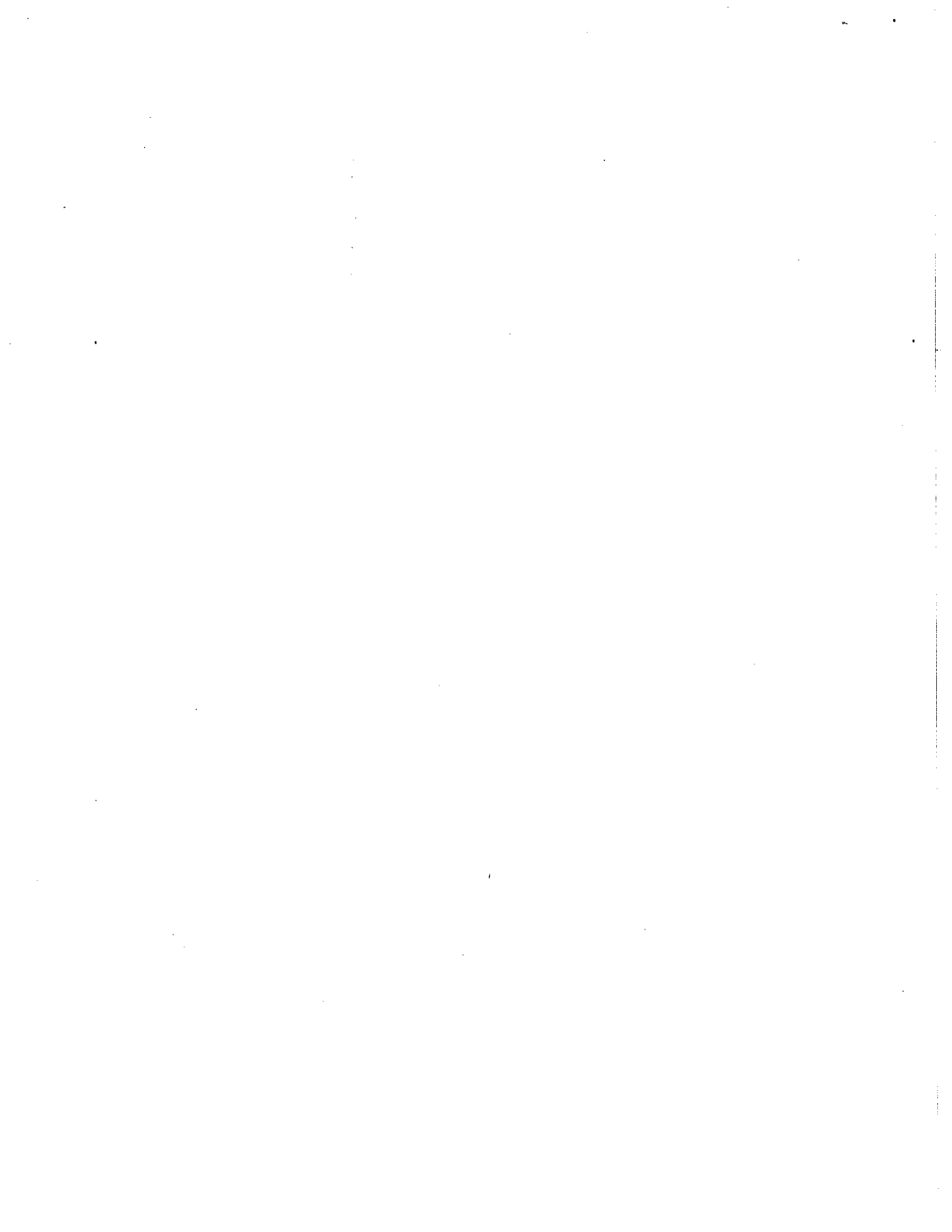
The committee turned down this resolution. Committee members expressed concerns about the broad ramifications of the proposal, including that because the resolution would appear to significantly increase the amount of aid transferred from a resident district to the non-resident district in which a pupil open enrolls, the proposal would tend to be divisive among WASB member districts. Committee members who opposed advancing the proposal argued that it would create “winners” and “losers” depending on whether a district is a net “importer” of pupils (winner) or a net “exporter” of pupils (loser). Committee members also questioned whether under the resolution pupils open enrolling from one district would bring with them to a non-resident district a different amount of transferred aid than pupils open enrolling from another district. If so, committee members argued the proposal would greatly complicate the process of calculating how much state aid is transferred from district to district under open enrollment and could encourage districts to either recruit or discourage open enrollment students from certain districts based on the amount of transferred aid they would bring with them.

Shorewood: Safe Schools/DACA Support (p. 8)

- This resolution, as proposed, calls for the WASB to affirm that all students have the right to attend public school regardless of the immigration status of the child or of the child's family members; that students, who register for the following services and meet the federal and state criteria, are entitled to receive all school services, including free lunch, free breakfast, transportation, and educational services, even if they or their family are undocumented and do not have a social security number.
- The committee modified and combined this resolution with the Transgender Student Rights resolution also submitted by Shorewood. Committee members expressed a concern that this proposal was limited to a specific subset of the student population and further expressed a concern that these issues could be resolved one way or another by the federal courts or by Congress. Committee members suggested that it was a bad precedent to single out certain students or groups of students, and the WASB would be better served by expressing support for schools being a safe and welcoming environment for all students as well as school district staff. The resolution language the committee advanced is reflected in ***Resolution 18-07: Safe and Welcoming School Environments***.

Shorewood: Transgender Student Rights (p. 9)

- This resolution, as proposed, calls for the WASB to affirm its commitment to the full equality, inclusion and acceptance of people of all gender identities and gender expressions; affirms the right of transgender and gender non-conforming individuals to be referred to by their name, gender, and pronoun of preference in our schools; affirms the right of transgender and gender non-conforming students to use the restroom and facilities consistent with their gender identity; and urges the adoption and implementation of legislation and policies that prevent discrimination based on gender identity and expression, and that require individuals to be treated equally under the law as the gender by which they identify.
- Committee members noted that the 2017 Delegate Assembly turned down ***Resolution 17-17: Gender Identity*** addressing a similar subject matter, which would have called upon the WASB to encourage each member school board to take the initiative to assess whether its policies and/or practices deny equal opportunities for students and/or school district employees as a result of the person's sex, including transgender status, change of gender, gender identity, gender expression or gender nonconformity.
- As noted above, the committee modified and combined this resolution with the Safe Schools/DACA Support resolution also submitted by Shorewood. Committee members expressed a concern that this proposal was limited to a specific subset of the student population and further expressed a concern that these issues could be resolved one way or another by the federal courts or by Congress. Committee members suggested that it was a bad precedent to single out certain students or groups of students, and the WASB would be better served by expressing support for schools being a safe and welcoming environment for all students as well as school district staff. The resolution language the committee advanced is reflected in ***Resolution 18-07: Safe and Welcoming School Environments***.





2018 WASB DELEGATE ASSEMBLY

Date:

Subject of Resolution:

Submitted by the School Board of:

RESOLUTION:

Proposed Resolution:
Repeal and Recreate Resolution 1.24, as follows:

The WASB supports legislation to allow local districts that demonstrate the ability to meet student performance expectations on school and school district accountability reports to obtain a waiver of the requirement to provide a minimum number of hours of direct pupil instruction for some or all of its schools. State aid to such school districts should not be reduced on the basis that certain schools are exempted from the requirement to provide a minimum number of hours of direct pupil instruction.

RATIONALE:

The goal of our educational system should be to ensure that every student is learning to his or her full potential and graduates from high school prepared to succeed in a four-year college, technical college, in a career or in service to our country. Students learn in different ways and at different rates. Students should advance based on mastery of subject matter concepts not based on having sat in a classroom for a given number of hours. We should be emphasizing competency over seat time. Under our current system, time is the constant and student learning is the variable. Student learning to a high level should be the constant and time should be the variable. Wisconsin Act 257 that took effect on April 10, 2014 banned the agrarian 180-day calendar. We applaud those behind this legislation as well as those school districts that provided supporting testimony.

Currently, many students are at a disadvantage as they are required to be in their seats for a required number of minutes. Learning opportunities should not be constrained to minutes in a seat. For example, the utilization of technology through flipped classrooms and online coursework would allow for further learning options such as internships and hands on experiences outside of the classroom. We have found that many of the best learning opportunities may not be in the classroom alone. Creating an environment where all students are ready to advance to the next grade and ultimately have a choice must be our focus. For some students, this will mean a different form of instruction and learning.

The Neenah Joint School District supports legislation to eliminate the current seat time restrictions and to allow local school districts the maximum latitude in determining the student and school day schedule.

Related WASB policies:

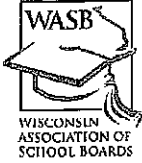
- 3.00 Basic Mission
- 3.04 Achievement Gap
- 3.05 Educational Objectives
- 3.23 Flexible Education Option
- 3.63 Course Options
- 3.67 Youth Options
- WI State Statute - 118.33(1)(b) - High School Graduation Standards

Checking the box (at left) confirms that this submitted resolution was duly approved by the School Board.

Checking the box (at left) and typing in the name of the board president (below) confirms that the board president signed this resolution.

Board President:

Date of Approved Resolution:



2018 WASB DELEGATE ASSEMBLY

Date: August 23, 2017

Subject of Resolution: High Poverty Aid Modified to Categorical Aid Outside the Revenue Limits

Submitted by the School Board of: South Milwaukee

RESOLUTION: The WASB supports legislation allowing each local school district eligible to receive high poverty aid to receive such aid as a categorical aid outside the revenue limits.

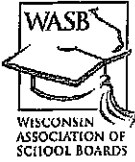
RATIONALE: The name of the aid seems to imply that it is meant to help target high poverty, however it being under the revenue limits doesn't actually allow for additional resources to address the high poverty challenges.

Checking the box (at left) confirms that this submitted resolution was duly approved by the School Board.

Checking the box (at left) and typing in the name of the board president (below) confirms that the board president signed this resolution.

Board President: Carol Dufek

Date of Approved Resolution: August 23, 2017



2018 WASB DELEGATE ASSEMBLY

Date: Sep 11, 2017

Subject of Resolution: FTE Membership Calculation for Revenue Limit

Submitted by the School Board of: Sun Prairie Area School District

RESOLUTION: Change the revenue limit FTE membership calculation to be a 3-year rolling average OR the current year membership, whichever is greater.

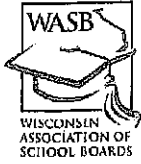
RATIONALE: Due to the 3-year rolling average, used to determine FTE membership numbers, used in the revenue limit calculation, growing districts do not get access to revenue for their actual membership. Since the membership numbers are averaged over 3 years, growing districts only gain access to 33% of the revenue for each additional member. It ultimately takes 3 years for the district to gain full access to revenue. This can put a financial burden onto fast growing districts.

Checking the box (at left) confirms that this submitted resolution was duly approved by the School Board.

Checking the box (at left) and typing in the name of the board president (below) confirms that the board president signed this resolution.

Board President: Tom Weber

Date of Approved Resolution: September 11th, 2017



2018 WASB DELEGATE ASSEMBLY

Date: 9/12/2017

Subject of Resolution: Voucher Transparency Amendment

Submitted by the School Board of: Eau Claire Area School District

RESOLUTION: Amend the last line of WASB Resolution Section 2.70, Private School Aids, to add letter (k):

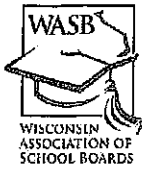
(k) If the voucher program continues, the property tax governing authority must be required to explain in the tax bill the special assessment of the cost that taxpayer funded vouchers represent when accepted by private and parochial schools. For transparency and accountability purposes, school boards must be required to report to the governing authority, on an annual basis, the amounts disbursed for such concept. The governing authority shall report any additional amount levied and assigned to the school districts to compensate for that disbursement. The special assessment must be included in the property tax bills.

RATIONALE: Citizens deserve transparency to know where their tax dollars are going. If the voucher program continues in Wisconsin, it must be required that property tax bills include information showing the amount of any new reduction in state aid that is a result of students being enrolled in a voucher program.

- Checking the box (at left) confirms that this submitted resolution was duly approved by the School Board.
- Checking the box (at left) and typing in the name of the board president (below) confirms that the board president signed this resolution.

Board President: Chris Hambuch Boyle

Date of Approved Resolution: 9/11/2017



2018 WASB DELEGATE ASSEMBLY

Date: September 12, 2017

Subject of Resolution: Transportation of pupils who attend private and parochial schools through a taxpayer funded voucher program by a public school district

Submitted by the School Board of: School District of Beloit

RESOLUTION: WHEREAS, every public school district is required to provide transportation to and from public school for every student who resides in the school district and who lives two or more miles from the nearest public school they are entitled to attend (unless the district's annual meeting reduces the minimum distance); and

WHEREAS, under current Wisconsin law, a pupil attending a private elementary or high school, including four- and five-year-old kindergarten is eligible to receive transportation provided by the public school district in which the pupil resides if the following criteria are met:

- * The pupil must reside 2 or more miles from the private school he/she attends;
- * The pupil must reside within the private school's approved attendance area; and
- * The private school must be located within the boundaries of the pupil's resident school district or not more than 5 miles beyond the boundaries of the school district measured along the usually traveled route (or measured from the union high school district boundaries in a union high school district with underlying elementary districts); and

WHEREAS, a fiscal hardship is created for some school districts who for financial reasons must deny transportation to their resident pupils who live within two miles of the public school they attend, yet must transport pupils (including voucher pupils) to private schools outside the district boundary at the cost of mileage per pupil in the care or vehicle or through bussing.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Wisconsin Association of School Boards supports legislation to require private and parochial school that participate in a taxpayer funded voucher program to reimburse public school districts for providing transportation of resident voucher pupils to and from the private voucher school unless the private voucher school provides the transportation.

RATIONALE: Under current law, pupils who attend private or parochial schools through the assistance of taxpayer funded vouchers may be eligible to have their transportation to and from that voucher school provided and paid for by the public school district in which they reside. Voucher payments to private schools participating in the Racine and statewide voucher programs (for pupils who began participating in the programs in 2015-16 or later) are funded by a reduction in state general aid paid to the public school district in which the pupil resides. The public school district receives a revenue limit adjustment that allows the school board to increase local property taxes to make up for the lost state aid and is allowed to count these voucher pupils for state aid purposes on a prior year basis.

Public school districts must pay these costs despite the fact that private voucher schools received more state dollars per voucher pupil than public school districts receive (on average) for each of their public school pupils. Under the Milwaukee, Racine and statewide private school choice programs, the state pays a statutorily-determined amount for each pupil attending a private school under the programs. In 2016-17, the per pupil payment was equal to \$7,323 for pupils in grades K-8 and \$7,969 for pupils in grades 9-12. The weighted average per pupil payment in 2016-17 was approximately \$7,461, based on the percentage of full-time

equivalent (FTE) pupils in Milwaukee, Racine and statewide choice programs who are enrolled in grades K-8 and the percentage enrolled in grades 9-12. By contract, the average net per pupil state aid payment to public schools was roughly \$6,300.

Voucher proponents like to argue that the statewide voucher program operated in a manner similar to the way school open enrollment operates. However, they fail to acknowledge that under open enrollment, parents are generally responsible for providing transportation to the non-resident district.

While parents of open enrolled pupils who are eligible for the federal free or reduced-price lunch program may apply to DPI for reimbursement of transportation costs, the funds provided come from state dollars, not local district funds. The DPI determines the reimbursement amount, which may not exceed the parent's actual costs or three times the statewide average per pupil transportation costs, whichever is less. If the appropriation used to fund open enrollment transportation for low-income pupils is insufficient, payments are prorated. In any event, the state funds this transportation using state dollars.

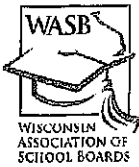
It is unfair to require public school districts to provide transportation to voucher pupils at school district expense when private voucher schools receive more in state payments than public schools (on average). The current system causes public schools to fund this transportation from school district funds, which, in turn, may result in these costs to be funded from property tax revenues. Under revenue limits this may result in cuts to school programs.

Checking the box (at left) confirms that this submitted resolution was duly approved by the School Board.

Checking the box (at left) and typing in the name of the board president (below) confirms that the board president signed this resolution.

Board President: Laurie Endres

Date of Approved Resolution: September 12, 2017



2018 WASB DELEGATE ASSEMBLY

Date: 9/15/2017

Subject of Resolution: Open Enrollment Funding

Submitted by the School Board of: Howard-Suamico School District

RESOLUTION: WASB supports legislation stating that Open Enrollment revenue for students entering non-resident public school systems will equal the per-pupil revenue received for resident students of that school district.

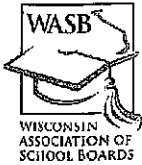
RATIONALE: The current level of funding for Open Enrollment students is far below the per pupil revenue of any district in Wisconsin. Districts that have a net gain in Open Enrollment are educating more students for less money.

Checking the box (at left) confirms that this submitted resolution was duly approved by the School Board.

Checking the box (at left) and typing in the name of the board president (below) confirms that the board president signed this resolution.

Board President: Mark Ashley

Date of Approved Resolution:



2018 WASB DELEGATE ASSEMBLY

Date:

Subject of Resolution:

Submitted by the School Board of:

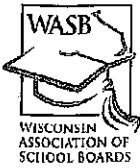
RESOLUTION:

RATIONALE:

- Checking the box (at left) confirms that this submitted resolution was duly approved by the School Board.
- Checking the box (at left) and typing in the name of the board president (below) confirms that the board president signed this resolution.

Board President:

Date of Approved Resolution:



2018 WASB DELEGATE ASSEMBLY

Date:

Subject of Resolution:

Submitted by the School Board of:

RESOLUTION:

RATIONALE:

Checking the box (at left) confirms that this submitted resolution was duly approved by the School Board.

Checking the box (at left) and typing in the name of the board president (below) confirms that the board president signed this resolution.

Board President:

Date of Approved Resolution:



2018 WASB DELEGATE ASSEMBLY

Date:

Subject of Resolution:

Submitted by the School Board of:

RESOLUTION:

The WASB affirms its commitment to the full equality, inclusion and acceptance of people of all gender identities and gender expressions; affirms the right of transgender and gender non-conforming individuals to be referred to by their name, gender, and pronoun of preference in our schools; affirms the right of transgender and gender non-conforming students to use the restroom and facilities consistent with their gender identity; and urges the adoption and implementation of legislation and policies that prevent discrimination based on gender identity and expression, and that require individuals to be treated equally under the law as the gender by which they identify.

RATIONALE:

While federal non-discrimination law—Title IX—has been the basis for conflicting court rulings related to transgender individuals, as well as guidance from the Office for Civil Rights and the U.S. Department of Justice over the past several years, school districts have an obligation to support all students by providing a safe, positive environment.

Checking the box (at left) confirms that this submitted resolution was duly approved by the School Board.

Checking the box (at left) and typing in the name of the board president (below) confirms that the board president signed this resolution.

Board President:

Date of Approved Resolution: